the bridge I had acquired from my result of your movements. scouts, who examined your columns closely, accurate information of your strength and movements, all of which was telegraphed to Gen. Hardee at

But so possessed was he with the idea that my reports were exaggerated, and that you were making the best escape you could to the protection of the gunmy advice with regard to his action was net heeded. He was induced, however, to run up to me at the bridge, arriving Friday evening, but even there and at Tenille, where I had a consultation with him again, he could not comprehend the situation, so prejudiced had his Bragg at Augusta.

At Millen I again balted until a courier from Gen. Wheeler advised me Ogeechee, as Gen. Kilpatrick was working to get behind me.

ing that he would send up 4,000 Con- went, however, and was captured. federate troops to my assistance.

I returned as ordered, although my officers, in a body, protested against it, were disposed to make the best fight against overwhelming odds that could

Gen. McLaws arrived with orders from Gen. Hardee to relieve me in the comreasons for them, and the condition of station on the line of the railroad, re- doubts as to your object completely. signed the command and retired to sleep, of which I stood in need.

me aside, he told me that he had come up under a total misconception of the state of affairs; that their true condition had not been represented to him, and that under the circumstances he would not take the command, and that I must get out of the scrape.

I told him that Gen. Hardee had my telegrams representing Sherman's force at over seventy thousand men, marching leisurely along; that I had got out of the scrape once, but was sent back with increased numbers to complicate the problem, and that I was truly glad to be relieved from such (in my opinion) unwise operations. He positively refused to continue in command, and immediately returned to Savannah.

WAYNE TRIES TO WITHDRAW.

Skirmishing in front was continuing, and from my advance line I observed waist-deep, above. Keeping my own troops under me. counsel, I waited until 11 o'clock at night, when I sent for the Generals of divisions and brigades, explained to them the position, and gave orders for withdrawing immediately and silently.

The orders were well executed, and by 2 a. m. I had extricated my men and was in retreat; the cavalry, with a battery of field-artillery, covering it.

take position behind a line of rifle-pits any one but their Maker. that had been dug there, and to occupy To the white rebels, particularly

in person at Headquarters, and found allegiance or foreign official position; there Gen. Beauregard, who had come but to these humble creatures, overflowover from Charleston. Making my re- ing with gratitude to God and to him, port to him, in which your strength was he was a different person, all kindness included, he threw his hands up and ex- and goodness. He detained them with Rights doctrine, will be related in the next

not use to be so nervous! Gen. Bragg | seen him display in his intercourse with telegraphs me from Augusta that Sher- those of more pretension. man has not more than twenty-one thousand men with him, that he hardly has eighteen thousand muskets, and is makor to Ossabaw."

what reliable sources of information Gen. Bragg may have in Augusta, but Gen. Wheeler and I, who are the only general officers who have been in front of Government. the enemy for the past 15 days, have

signs of haste. ive point, and that on Friday night he than as soldiers. will invest the city."

miles of Slocum's advance. While at command, and awaited the inevitable

WAYNE'S APPREHENSIONS FULFILLED.

On Friday morning early, my cousin, Col. George Gordon, of the 60th Ga., temporarily attached to Headquarters, was sincerely attached to me, and exheld in the public estimation, saying man but a good man as well. that scouts had gone 70 miles up the boats at Port Royal or Ossabaw, that right bank of the Ogeechee without encountering a sign of an enemy, and that I must certainly be mistaken.

aware of the public feeling toward me and was sorry for it, but that I was right and not mistaken, as events would show, and that, though unpleasant, I had to mind become by telegrams from Gen. bear like a man present contumely, knowing that I was right; and added:

"Mark my word! at 2 p. m. to-day some of Osterhaus's men will break up to fall back to the crossing of the Little the little command of North Carolinians at No. 2, and at nine to-night Savannah will be surrounded. I hear that your At the Little Ogeechee I again took uncle, Mr. Cuyler, the President of the ap position until your right wing lapped | Central Railroad, intends leaving by a me, when I fell back. On receiving special train this evening on the Gulf Mr. Smith's reply to Gen. Sherman, and my telegram to that effect, Gen. Hardee Railroad for Macon. Beg him, from he promptly sent the following: peremptorily ordered me to return to me, not to attempt it, for if he does he my position at the Little Ogeechee, add- will run into Sherman's lines." He

Learning toward evening that Gen. Beauregard intended to return that night to Charleston by the railroad, I resumed my abandoned lines, and was called upon him and urged him not to reinforced as promised. The troops attempt it, but cross at Screven's Ferry, below Savannah, and take the road at Hardeeville. My advice, however, was be made, and I grimly awaited the re- rejected, and he left by rail. Fortunately, the conductor thought there Your advance began skirmishing in might be some danger, and ran slowly, the morning. In the course of the day stopping his train within about a mile

of Slocum's lines. Gen. Beauregard returned to Savanmand. I rode with McLaws along the nah and crossed at Screven's Ferry. lines, explaining my positions and the The next morning revealed to the incredulous that Savannah was invested. affairs, and, returning to the telegraph The capture of McAllister settled the

The defense of Savannah should have been made, as I advised at the time, Hardly had I closed my eyes, when along the line of the Great Ogeechee. a request from Gen. McLaws took me There you might have been checked, as my own slight resistance subsequently convinced me. That river passed, however, there was no serious impediment in your way to the sea. And had a strong fight been made there, I question if you could have made your way through the Carolinas unless reinforced strongly at

At no time was Gen. Hardee in the field with 10,000 men, as you state on page 193, second volume. He was not in the field at all with any troops. And what you state on the same page with regard to McLaws at Ogeechee Church (the Little Ogeechee, I call it) I have already explained in this narrative.

In all the incidents of this, my little campaign, I owe whatever merit may attach to them largely to my Chief-of-Staff, Gen. Capers; and in resistance at the bridge and Ball's Ferry, to him, and to Maj. Alfred L. Hartridge, an eleve of your position and movements to flank the Georgia Military Institute, in immy right, the river being fordable, about | mediate command of the Confederate

HENRY C. WAYNE.

HOW THE NEGROES REGARDED SHERMAN. Gen. A. Baird wrote the following to Hon. Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, N. Y.,

from Savannah, Ga., in January, 1865: My DEAR SIR: You have heard, I know, of our occupation of this place, At daybreak I saw my anticipations and many of the incidents connected realized. You had flanked me, ready with it must be familiar to you, but to close upon my right wing and rear, there is one which I wish you could Escaping from your troops, I found my have witnessed. I chanced on two or retreat embarrassed by an unexpected three consecutive days after our arrival and dangerous obstruction. Civilians to be in Gen. Sherman's rooms when he had been sent out from Savannah to was receiving the negroes of the place. burn the bridges in your front, and had Poor creatures! they came to him as commenced by destroying them in my their deliverer, and one black preacher rear, instead of waiting for me to pass, told him, like Simeon in the Bible, he This nearly cost me my artillery, which | had prayed for this day, and all he now was only saved by the coolness and en- wanted was to see Mr. Lincoln. Some ergy of the officer in command of it. of them wanted to kneel before him, At about fifteen miles from Savannah but the General would not permit it, my retreat was arrested by orders to and told them they must not kneel to

the line between the railroad and the those in high official positions, swelling, Savannah River. Reconnoitering the as they are apt to do, with their own position, I returned to my command self-importance, Sherman is not conand began my dispositions, when orders ciliatory. He tells them plainly of came to me to fall back upon the city, their crime and of the penalties which and occupy a line between the Augusta | they must expect, and his treatment is the same of those who attempt to shield On arriving in Savannah I reported themselves under the garb of foreign him, and their simple talk seemed to "What has come over you? You did give him a pleasure which I have not

While I was with him a negro recruiting officer came in to exhibit his papers. The General did not encourage him, and ing a hasty retreat for his gunboats, the other blacks present at once appealed | Crocker's Iowa Brigade. I claim that it was either across Sister's Ferry to Port Royal, to the General to know whether they were all liable to be conscripted and I replied: "General, I don't know carried off, as armed parties were then Mount at the time Polk was killed. There circulating through the city, seizing every one they could, doubtless to speculate upon the bounties offered by the

Gen. Sherman at once dispatched his both reported that Gen. Sherman has staff officers to put a stop to this outrage, with him a force of more than seventy and told the negroes that they were now thousand men well organized and equip- free, that they must look for their living, ped, marching leisurely, and showing no | and that, if they chose to enter the army and fight they could do so, but should "He cannot cross the Savannah River | not be compelled to enlist or be treated at Sister's Ferry, as there is a freshet, otherwise than white men were; and and the South Carolina side is flooded | that, so far as his feelings were confor three miles and more beyond it cerned, he would rather for some time Believe me, that Savannah is his object- vet use them as laborers and pioneers

You and I, who have been Abolition-My words seemed, unfortunately, to ists of the strictest school for so many have no weight, and Gen. G. W. Smith | years-I since 1834, and you longerrecovering from a slight attack of illness, may be permitted to be critical respect-I turned over to him the next day my | ing the faith of new converts, and I am

willing to take this display of Gen. Sherman's feelings before the louder

professions of many others. Previous to this interview with the blacks, which I witnessed, I had regarded Gen. Sherman as a pro-slavery called upon me in much concern, for he man-for most of the men I meet are pro-slavery-but since then I have pressed great regret at the position I looked upon him as not simply a great

I wish you would let your friend Phillips, and others thinking as we do. know these facts, since a man having the ability to do so much good, and To which I answered that I was fully having his heart in the right direction, should have all possible encouragement

> Most affectionately yours, A. BAIRD.

SHERMAN ON SLAVERY. To this letter Mr. Smith made a prompt reply, expressing great gratification on his part and on that of Mr Wendell Phillips, to whom he sent the letter, at this exhibition of Gen. Sherman's feelings. Gen. Baird forwarded

DEAR BAIRD: I thank you for the perusal of Gerrit Smith's letter. I doubt not he feels the joy he expresses at our progress, because we free the slaves in the same ratio that we manifest the power of our Government.

It seems impossible for citizens to understand us of the old Army. In our private circles we may be gentle, kind, and forbearing, but when mutiny and war show their horrid heads, we may seem very devils. As to the negro, I know I will do as much to ameliorate his political and social condition as Gerrit Smith, Wendell Phillips, Greeley, and others who seem to me mere theorists and not practical workers.

If the people of the South had stood by the Constitution, I for one would have fought for the protection of the go behind it. The right or wrong of do with the contract made by our forefathers, for reasons good enough for them, and which we were bound in honor and

But when the people and States of the South undertook to save their slave property by themselves breaking the Constitution, they themselves released us of our honorary and legal obligation, and we are free to deal with slavery as we please. They were slaves, but are now free, made so by their former owners breaking the bonds by which their slave projecty alone could be

Slavery as of old in this land is, in my judgment, long since determined, but we live in a busy world, and people won't be still. No sooner is one point gained than new ones arise, and we find plenty of people contending to make negroes at the battle of Chancellorsville voters, and even, with the legal right and encouragement, to commingle their

On these points I think men may honestly differ very widely, and I for one would be slow in going to such extremes. The negro should, of course, be protected in his industry and encouraged to acquire property, knowledge, trade, and every means possible to better his condition, but I think we should all be rather too slow than too fast in extend- eral regiments of the brigade. ing political rights. These in time will adjust themselves according to the laws of nature and experience.

"Festina lente" is a good old maxim, and we, who have to catch the buffeting of political factions fighting their battles in questions which involve prejudices that influence the actions of men quite as much as pure reason.

done more acts of kindness to the negroes of America than all the philanthropists put together; but our acts are quiet and of Gerrit Smith, but of others who make the negro a hobby, and keep their precious persons well out of harm's way in the bloody struggle they have had their share in making, but not in subduing. Your friend,

W. T. Sherman, Major-General. (To be continued)

EDITORIAL NOTE. The events of the closhis refusal to nec me a candidate for the Presidency, and the controversy over Jefferson Davis's change of position as to States

Gen. Polk's Death.

H. Shannon, Duvall, O., writes: "In a recent issue J. J. Pepper, Co. A, 16th Iowa, claims that Lieut, Cruikshank is mistaken resarding the battery that killed Gen. Polk, and that it was Landgraeber's battery, o the 5th Ind. battery, attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, and the only battery that was firing on Pine were no rifled guns, as one writer claims. They were Napoleons, smooth bore 12pounders. At the time of Polk's death the battery was throwing shot over our line, and wounded several men by the pieces of wood that were placed between the powder and ball in the cartridge, dropping in our line. "We heard of Polk's death less than an hour after he was killed, through our signal corps. A member of the 5th Ind. battery claims

they were armed with Rodman rifled guns. My recollection is that at the time of the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, after the battle of Chickamauga, the 5th Ind was attached to our brigade, and they had Napoleons, smooth-bore 12-pounders," TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

[Washington Star.] "Have you followed my argument so far," inquired the verbose gentle-"Yes," replied his impatient friend. "But I tell you candidly, I'd quit its company right here if I thought I could find my way back."

What the Veterans Have to Say About Their Campaigns.

The Editor would be glad to receive from the veterans (Volunteers and Regulars) articles of from 500 to 1,000 words, written exclusively for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and for publication in the Fighting Them Over department. The subject should be of interest to veterans n general, and treamdwith special regard for historical accuracy of, statement. Narratives of the behavior of some part cular regiment, brigade, or division on some field whereon it li-tinguished itself, in some campaign in which it took a prominent part, in some siege wherein it acted offensively or defensively; reminis-cences of prison life, the march, the battle or the camp-all such are solicited. The naval veterans are invited to give narratives of their service in various enterprises. The Editor especially desires for publication outside of the Fighting Them Over columns dramatic sketches of personal adventure, or of humorous inci-dent, connected with wartime service. Articles will receive prompt consideration, and if available be inserted. Stamps should be inclosed i it is desired that the manuscript be returned if

CUNS AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Authoritative Statements of Gen. Mulhol-

land and Corp'i Lebroke. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am al ways deeply interested in Picket Shots, and I read the item of George P. Stiles, Co. G, 6th N. J., in relation to the guns at Chancellorsville. I was really supprised at the claim I was present at the Chancellor House during the fight, and a part of the regiment to which I was attached carried the wounded from the burning building. Knowing that Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, 116th Pa., now at Philadelphia, was an active participant in that affair, I wrote him a letter inclosing the clipping mentioned, and asked him for any positive information he could give me on the subject in controversy.

I inclose his letter in reply to mine, and other papers. Gen. Mulholland's letter reads: "It is strange that ever since the close of the war regiment after regiment has claimed the honor of saving this battery of which you speak. The battery was the 5th Me., commanded by Capt. Leppine, who was mortally wounded early in the action. I personally

assisted in sending him to the rear. "I inclose an extract from my official report, and I also inclose a letter written by Corp'l Lebroke, one of the two members of the battery who remained with the guns until the last. I procured a Congress medal of slave property, just as much as for any honor for Lebroke shortly after the battle. other kind of property, because the Con- You will see by his letter that the smoke of stitution was a contract, signed, sealed, the fight had hardly cleared away until others, and delivered, and we had no right to not those to when the honor belonged, began to put in their claims, hence Lebroke's letter. slavery in the abstract had nothing to battle states that the guns were hauled off by my regiment and men of the 140th Pa.,

> your regiment saving the wounded from the burning Chancellog House. I was an eyewitness to that gallant act.

> "There were no other troops left in the vicinity of the burning building when I left with the guns of the battery. Capt. Garrett Nowlen (killed at Beam's Station) and myself were the last to leave, and not until the last gun of the battery had started down the ead, and there was not a Union man, except the dead and wounded, remained after us. "The Confederates were in full possession of the ground on which the battery had been standing within two minutes from the time.' Following is the extract of report:

HEADQUARTEES 116TH VA., CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 7, 1863. To Capt. M. W. WILT.

A. A. G., Irish Brigade. Sin: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command * * * Early on the morning of May

3 the firing began again. My regiment was under arms and calmly awaited the noment when the Irish Brigade would once more add new laurels to its already historic name, and new luster to its time-worn and honored flags. Shortly after 9 o'clock the order came. The brigade moved to a point near the Chancellorsville House, where it was formed in line by Gen. Meagher, with my regiment on the left, which rested at the edge of the woods, near the Chancellorsville House. During the movement shells fell among us in great numbers, killing and wounding many in the sev-

Shortly after our line was formed the 5th Me. battery, commanded by Capt. Leppine, came dashing up the road, and went into position on the left of my regiment and opened fire upon the enemy, dense masses of whose infantry were plainly visible. Capt. Leppine had no sooner commenced firing than three or four of the enemy's batteries concenover our shoulders, ought to have a voice | trated their five upon his guns, and with fearful effect, killing and wounding the men and horses with great rapidity.

In half an hour from the time the battery had gone into action every gun, with one ex-I believe you and I have practically ception, had b en silenced, and but two men of the battery remained with that gun. At this moment Maj. Scott, of Gen. Hancock's staff, requested me to save the deserted guns. unknown, whereas theirs have been noisy falling into the hands of the enemy. I deand demonstrative. I do not say this tailed a sufficient number of men to haul the guns off the field, which they did under a heavy fire, and in the most gallant manner. Four of the guns were thus saved, and by my command, and another was taken off by some men of the 140th Pa., assisted by the men of my regiment. The man who remained with the guns of the battery when all others were gone was Corp'l James H. Lebroke. He is a most gallant's ldier, and worthy of all praise.

> St. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding,

Following is the communication of Corp'l Lebroke, published in a Philadelphia paper: Who brought off the guns of the 5th Me.

As this question has caused much discussion I thought I would let the friends of the

Strong, steady nerves Are needed for success Everywhere. Nerves Depend simply, solely, Upon the blood. Pure, rich, nourishing Blood feeds the nerves And makes them strong. The great nerve tonic is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Because it makes The blood rich and Pure, giving it power To feed the nerves. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures nervousness, Dyspepsia, rheumatism,

Catarrh, scrofula,

And all forms of

Impure blood.

paper to whom the honor is due. It has been stated that Lieut. Whittier deserves the horses were killed and wounded. Lieut. Whittier did not bring off the guns, neither was he there at the time. After the battery had ceased firing one of the gunners went to Gen. Hancock for a detail to haul off the guns. He sent a detail from the Irish Brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Mulholland, with Lieut. Sacris, of the 116th Pa., and Lieut, Wilson, of Gen. Hancock's staff. The guns were hauled three miles by hand, and the brave men who exposed themselves to a severe fire of shot and shell from the rebel batteries to save our guns lost their own, the rebels having the ground immediately after. Lieut. Stevens has been in command of the battery since the battle.

I. H. LEBROKE, Corporal, 5th Me. battery. -ROBT. G. SMITH,

Lieutenant, 2d Del., Newton, Pa.

THAT CANNON CHARGE. Comrade Greenman Protests Against Re-

cent Criticism of His Statements. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Jan. 13. I note the comment of Comrade Randall, 102d Ill., on the "cannon charge" at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864. I have in my possession letters from Gens. Daniel Butterfield and H. E. Tremain, to whom the article was submitted before its publication. It seems preposterous for anyone to assume that a task of the nature of that achievement could be accomplished by any one brigade in that division, or any other in that army, for that matter, with the enemy's strength of position so well known by our Generals commanding at that time.

In his reproduction of General Orders, No. 4, (of which I have a copy) the comrade omits that position which refers to the Third Brigade in that division who fought so valiantly, repulsing the enemy, estimated to he twice their number, thereby enabling the First and Second Brigades to obtain and maintain the position they had gained by heroic fighting.

My regiment constituted a part of the Second Brigade, yet I can fully appreciate the fact that those brave and gallant soldiers in that Third Brigade must have put up a tremendous fight, to have stopped that determined onset, the success of which meant so much to the opposing fore s, and also to the result of that undertaking. Note the diagram of the formation of the Third Division in this historic charge, in columns of regiments en masse, advancing to the stronglyintrenched position of the enemy, and also that of the Third Brigade, and is it not patent to the observer, with any knowledge of evolutions, that the position of advantage gained by the First and Second Brigades could not have been maintained but for the brave, determined and tenacious opposition that the enemy met with in their onslaught against the soldiers of that command?

Had not the Third Brigade repulsed that assault against them I opine the First and Second Brigades would have been in as much of a hurry to get back to the point from which they started as the Johnnies were to get farther south when they found out that the result of that splendid assault by the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, had made their position no longer tenable.

I reiterate most emphatically that those cannon were not in our possession at the end of that afternoon's battle, and that the honor of that achievement belongs to no brigade, no regiment, but to the whole of that Third Division, Twentieth Corps.

Since writing that article I have seen and read a number of official reports in the War Records bearing on this subject, and find in them corroborations of my statement that the position of the troops on both sides after the assault was such that the cannon were beyond the possession of either side. To make the fact more evident, I quote from the War Records a portion of the official

report of Lieut,-Col. Philo B. Buckingham, 20th Conn., who had charge of that detail on that memorable night when those cannon

With two companies from the 20th Conn., two from the 85th Ind., and two from the 9 h Mich., we dug away the earth in front of the redoubt, and with ropes drew out the

Confed. Div. Genl. C. L. Stevenson. Confed. Brigade.

ASSAULT AT RESACA, GA., MAY 15, 1864 Formation of Third Division, Twentieth Brig.-Gen. Oliver, with First Brigade, and Beig.-Gen. H. E. Tremain, with Second Brigade. Both of these officers received Medals of Honor cannon, and brought them within our line

without the loss of a man killed or wounded, and the work was accomplished at 1 o'clock a. m. on the morning of May 16, 1864." There must be living in the East and West

comrades who were with that detail on that occasion, and who, if they will, can attest to the truth of the above.

To Comrade Randall, greeting. Though his attack on my article was somewhat abrupt, and apparently without premeditation or investigation, yet I take no offense, and extend to him my hand with a genuine feeling of comradeship and good fellowship, which should exist between those in all parts of our land who have passed through the perils and hardships of our civil war. Who can say how much may come from

HEADQUARTEES 5TH ME. BATTERY, Over "through the columns of THE NAthe pen of those who are "Fighting Them CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA., | Over through the columns of THE NA- even and just to the rear of the house and the lalmost all the men and horses. The position May 27, 1863. | TIONAL TRIBUNE that will help to correct left resting on the road. (I am thus particular, had to be abandoned, and a detail was made history. Along the line of duty in this direction the old soldiers should aim to shoot the truth as straight into history's pages as they did the convincing messages of death into the foe, the results of which gave to us a united Nation, one country, with one flag. --N. W. GREENMAN, Sergeant, Co. H, 20th Conn., Waterbury Conn.

WHAT THE 14th PA. CAV. DID.

An Answer to a Query Regarding Them Cedar Creek.

of Dec. 16 last, I find a communication from terrible volley at short range. Comrade C. H. Sinsbaugh, 5th N. Y. H. A., in which he asks, "What became of the 14th Pa. Cav. on the morning?" meaning the morning of Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, gullies near the corner of the fort. 'as it did not fall back upon its support." In reply I would say that the 14th Pa. Cav. and the 8th Ohio Cav. were brigaded together, and belonged to Gen. Averill's old division of cavalry, then stationed near Front Royal, to the head of a ravine near by, so as to get Va., guarding Luray Valley, Manassas and Chester Gaps of the Blue Ridge.

On Oct. 13, 1864, our little brigade, num-Buxton's Ford, on the No.th Branch of the Shenandoah River. We arrived about dusk and put out pickets for the night. Our regimile or more back from the ford.

I never knew till I read the comrade's communication that our picket-line that night had an infantry support, but I was informed there was an infantry picket-line a short dis-A few days ago I met and interviewed one | through.

great credit for bringing off the guns after | the 19th. He said, as near as he could ascer- | had an elephant on their hands. tain, they came down the north bank of the Shenandoah, about 4 o'clock in the morning, and when our pickets halted them and asked, "Who comes there?" one of them said, artillery every gan opened on them, and you

ve are tired of this war." "How many are there of you?"

"About twenty." Our pickets at once surmised something wrong, and said, "You cannot surrender o us." But the Johnnies insisted on "surrendering," and finally our pickets fired on them and fell back a short distance.

the hill, which at this time was in line wait- FRANK S. WELLS, Co. H. 45th Ill., Brun-

It was about 5 o'clock in the morning, and the picket-firing on our right at intervals was



CAVALRY ON THE MOVE.

heavy rolls of musketry followed with an occasional artillery shot announced that the battle was on, and the sounds told us that the enemy was driving our army down the

Our little brigade remained at its post, solated for a short time, but finally fell back. following the receding sound of battle, on the flank of our army, in a dense fog, and bearing toward the Valley pike, struck it north of

Skirmishers were deployed, but ordered to be careful upon whom they fired, because some of the Eighth Corps men were still escaping from the enemy and coming out through the fog that still hung over that part of the field. At this time our army was terribly broken up, demoralized and going

Our skirmish-line was soon relieved and joined their command at the foot of the hill north of Middletown on the left of the pike. Our position here was a most admirable one in every way, because the enemy at that time could not bring their musketry and artillery

Here Lowell's Brigade of cavalry joined us, and both commands remained at this point till after Sheridan arrived on the field from Winchester, which was about 11 o'clock a. m. In the reformation of the line of-battle the cavalry moved back and formed line on the left of the pike opposite to or a little in advance of the line of Getty's Division of the Sixth, whose left rested on the right of the pike, while our brigade occupied the extreme left of the cavalry line.

While forming this line the Johnnies gave us a warm reception with their batteries on | Creek. They escorted us back, and it was the bill above Middletown, killing and wounding a number of men and horses. double-quick raised for them. One day About 4 o'clock in the afternoon our entire | Philip said: line-of-battle advanced on the enemy, and the fight opened briskly; but after advancing a short distance our brigade was taken off the line and moved eastward seven or eight miles to the pike leading from Winchester to Front Royal, and there went into camp two or three days, and then returned to our old camp near

at Cedar Creek. If Comrade C. H. Sinsbaugh will write Col. David H. Moore, 222 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O., he perhaps would give him a fuller and more complete account than this is of the 14th Pa. Cav. at Cedar Creek .-- J. J. FRAZIER, Co. K, 14th Pa. Cav.,

WITH THE OLD 45th ILL. Reminiscences of the Struggles at Champion EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a recent issue I saw a letter from Jacob Bucher, of my

old regiment, the 45th Ill. I am glad to know that he is alive, and hope he does not suffer from our army life as much as I do. Our Colonel, John E. Smith, commanded the brigade at Champion Hills, of which Comrade Bucher wrote. Logan commanded the division. As Jake said, we went from rear-guard to the front and led the division into the battle. Hovey had become engaged with the enemy on the main road to Vicksburg, and we made a detour to the right to take the Johnnies on the flank. They were | tle a New York paper published that 'through posted on high ground in heavy timber, and the efforts of Maj. S. - and Lieut, W.-

When we got under fire as we advanced up the hill, Logan was in line with our regiment | had his head shot away while rescuing those and to the left of us, and McAllister's battery | guns, which fact so stirred up Gen. Meagher's deployed between. The rebel fire was so hot men that another New York paper sought to that the battery had to run their guns up by | correct this impression by publishing a story hand; but Logan rode along on his white of the salvation, crediting the honor to the horse, a fair mark for the rebels, as uncon- Irish Brigade. This threw obscurity around

Bucher speaks of his Captain stopping his firing. I remember Capt. Fisk well. He was all that Winter in that vicinity, and knew as brave a man as ever drew sword. He was about how deep it was all along the picketshot dead in the crater at Vicksburg.

commenced the siege. In marching in along try the other side of the river, he asked me the Jackson road, when we got even with the to get my musket and go along. When the white house near Fort Hill, we filed right | incident referred to above happened I was until the left of regiment uncovered, when we within 50 feet of the battery. The enemy fronted into position with the right resting | had concentrated their fire so as to destroy even and just to the rear of the house and the almost all the men and horses. The position to explain future operations.)

the morning of the 22d, our regiment, instead of countermarching and leading with the right flank, left faced and filed right up portion of the rescue fell to the lot of the the road toward the fort, and as Maj. Cowan | 140th Pa., because it happened to be the was second in command, he had the lead in | nearest regiment to the battery. making the charge. (This charge was made by the flank.)

got to him. The whole of the regiment was of Gen. Hancock's family. Now from inin the charge, and as we left our partial formant I turn questioner. During that fierce EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the issue | cover and rushed for the fort, they gave us a | artillery duel one of the battery boys had his This staggered us for a few seconds, but couple of abandoned muskets, he reversed

> As soon as we got settled to business, a few went back and got shovels and picks and threw up a good line of rifle-pits the length of the regiment and then dug a trench back

out when the orders to fall back came. something to eat, and then settled down for larger cities a little more personal knowledge bering about five hundred men and officers, an all night of it, throwing out pickets after relating to the pensioners incomes might be under command of Col. David H. Moore, of dark between us and the fort, although only made known through such a publication, but the 8th Ohio, broke campand moved around on the left flank of the Eighth Corps to guard until 9 or 10 o'clock the next morning, when we were ordered out.

> Our men had brought up every available to bear on this angle of the fort.

The rebels had during the night filled bags of dirt and built the walls of the fort several feet higher, so as to overlook us in the morning, and in bu liing up brick-wall fashion tance to the right of where our regiment lay. had left the bags far enough apart to shoot

of our company who claimed to have been on | As it commenced to break day, having them only to speak to.

battery know through the columns of your | the picket-line that night. I asked him how | between us and the east, we could see them and in what direction the Confederates ap- pass these port-holes. We would give them proached the picket-line on the morning of volleys which set them thinking that they

When we left this position in the morning, not a shot was fired at us, and as we passed out and along the ravine under the range of the

We are Confederates, and want to surrender; can imagine how long those sand-bags remained on the embankment. The failure of this charge no doubt showed our commander that we should have to come down to a regular siege, and so the army

settled down to business after this. The history of that long siege is always interesting if well written. We were proud when this Gibraltar of the West had at last They soon discovered the enemy flanking surrendered, and we marched in and put our them, and fell back to our regiment on old torn battle-flag on the Courthouse .ing, Neb.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

The Pea Ridge Battle.

Hiram H. Ashmore, Peoria, Ill., writes: As to the Sigel-Curtis controversy, involving the question of command at the Pea Ridge battle, I would note that both Comrade Hilyard and Comrade Smith are partly right. The battle commenced in Bentonville with the Confederates' attempt to get between Sigel's command and Curtis's strong position near Elk Horn near daylight. Sigel and staff were getting breakfast in the hotel in Bentonville; in the darkness you could not tell a Confederate from a Union soldier. A girl of the hotel gave the alarm to Sigel. He, with considerable loss in the early morning, gained the position of Curtis's good choice, and next morning, with his command, against his will, was ordered to guard the ammuni-

"On Friday, the second day of the battle, the rebels captured a battery north of Sigel's position, and Jeff C. Davis asked Curtis to allow him to retaliate on the rebel mob that shot down the men of this Indiana battery after they had surrendered. Curtis gave consent, and ordered Sigel to assist Divis with his command. After Davis recaptured the battery Gen. Sigel pushed on to foot of the Pea Ridge until night of the second day.

"On Saturday Sigel in the early morning was in line on Curtis's right, and Curtis's position was south of Elk Horn Tavern, in an open field, and in plain view of the Confederate line from Pea Ridge north and south. "An officer (I was told, of the English army), Kinney, by name, in great speed galloped under shot and shell to Curtis and said: Gen. Sigel says we must advance.' Curtis shook his head. Kinney returned as the rebel guns were shelling now from the top of the Ridge, and a third time said at the top of his voice: 'Gen. Sigel says we must ad-

"Now, when Comrade Hilyard says Curtis turned over the command to Sigel, he has this story in mind. I have stated here what I heard and saw. Curtis yielded to Sigel's desire to advance."

What "Me and Phil" Did.

George D. John, Senior Vice Commande? of Post 274, Illinois, tells humorously how he and one Phil Sheridan, in 1864, were sent by Grant to drive the gravbacks out of the Valley. They pursued the Johnnies, almost playing cards on their coat-tails, "Phil" using his sword and Comrade John his trusty musket. He says: "We soon reached a point of resistance and were unexpectedly compelled to hurry back to the ferry, and in our flight forgot to shut the gate above Cedar fun to see them take the dust that our

"'These fellows have the advantage of us. Their friends by the wayside are giving them each day good, square meals, while we are fighting on short rations. I will destroy their supplies.' So with gun in one hand and torch in the other I executed the order of my

"Philip then went to Washington to look ahead for another job, and I to my tent for

"But in the frosty morning of Oct. 19, Gen. Early, the rebel, having learned that Sheridan was away, sprung a surprise on me by breaking down the fence and rushing upon me with his men like hungry cattle in a cornfield. I held them in check, however, as long as I had strength to load my gun, and when that was gone, full 30,000 of the hungry demons came tumbling over my bleeding body. Philip Vanhorne and Philip Kerwin were not far away. They strenuously opposed any more of these compulsory races in the Valley on the Harper's Ferry Road, and bravely held or partly checked the advancing enemy until Philip the first, who heard the firing 20 miles away, could reach the disputed ground. The three Phils then gave Early his last fill in the Shenandeah Valley,

but it did not come from tables of his

A. W. Acheson, Denison, Tex., writes: Several days after the Chancellorsville batthe 5th Me. battery was saved.' It happened, however, that a member of the Irish Brigade

"I had been sampling mud with Burnside line from below the Lacy House to above the On June 19 we surrounded Vicksburg and Falmouth Dam. When Hooker concluded to from Hancock's Division to take away the When the general charge was ordered on guns. This detail embraced the 116th Pa. (which was in the Irish Brigade), and also other brigades of that division, but the main

"Thus we see that the claims of Maj. -, Lieut. W .--, the Irish Brigade, This accounts for the Major being one of Daniel Price, of the 116th Pa., and myself the first ones killed. He was dead before we may all be correct, as we were all members foot shattered by a shell, and, picking up a we went ahead and the whole of the regi- them, placed their butts in his arm-pits, and ment found a lodgment in some old road | hobbled off the field, using the muskets as a

> As to Publishing the List. O. D. Sisson, West Salem, Wis., writes:

pair of crutches. Who was that soldier?"

I concede that the pension list is large, but it is 'justly large.' The additional expense of publishing the list would allow more gos-About sundown we sent to camp and got sip for the fault-finders. In some of the enough satisfaction and knowledge can be obtained by any who wishes upon a little investigation of their own, obviating expense to the Nation. In smaller places people are piece of artillery, and taken possession of so well and personally acquainted that penment went into camp on a hill perhaps half a every position where they could bring guns sioners' incomes and reasons therefor are publiely known in many ways."

Long-Distance Acquaintance. [Bracklyn Life.]

First Telephone Girl-Do you know Mr. Ringer? Second Telephone Girl-Not by sight;

signature of

is on every wrapper of CASTORIA.